

HEALTH CARE DOCUMENTS: ENSURING THAT YOUR WISHES ARE FOLLOWED

Living Wills, medical directives, health care proxies - these are methods you can use to ensure that your wishes are followed when you are unable to make your own decisions regarding your health care and the prolonging of your life by artificial means. Many people are confused as to the purpose of each document - not surprisingly, since each of them goes by various names, depending on which state you are in. This overview will attempt to clarify the general purposes of each document, define the most commonly used terms and answer some of the most frequently asked questions.

It is not necessary to consult a lawyer to prepare your healthcare documents, however, if you have questions or concerns it is advisable to discuss them with your lawyer before signing the documents.

Living Wills or Healthcare Directives

Some people are misdirected by the phrase "Living Will". A Living Will declaration, also known as a Directive to Physicians, Medical Directive, Advance Directive, Pre-Hospitalization Directive or Healthcare Directive, has nothing to do with your Last Will and Testament, which does not come into effect until you die and therefore cannot be used to set out your instructions regarding medical care given to you while you are still alive. Instead, a Living Will sets out your wishes regarding life-sustaining treatments and procedures, and under what circumstances these treatments or procedures should be provided, withheld or withdrawn should you become comatose or otherwise unable to communicate your wishes either verbally, in writing or through gestures or sign language. This is your means of communicating your directions regarding medical care when you cannot do so yourself.

It is a common misconception that healthcare directives are meant only to instruct a physician to withhold certain treatments or procedures and to allow a natural death. This is not the case - you may want every effort and expense made on your behalf, so use your Living Will to put it in writing.

When your attending physician is presented with a properly signed and witnessed directive, he or she has a legal obligation to either honor the instructions you set out in the directive, or if he or she cannot do so, to have you transferred into the care of another doctor who will honor your wishes.

A Living Will typically addresses such things as:

- (a) life support, respirators
- (b) artificially administered nutrition and hydration (e.g. intravenous feeding and fluids)
- (c) blood and blood products
- (d) cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR)
- (e) dialysis
- (f) surgery
- (g) administering of drugs
- (h) alleviation of pain and discomfort
- (i) for a woman, the effect of the Living Will in the event she is pregnant at the time

Durable Powers of Attorney for Healthcare

A durable power of attorney for healthcare, also called a Healthcare Proxy in some states, is a document by which you grant another person the authority to make medical decisions for you if you are unable to make them for yourself by appointing them as your proxy or attorney-in-fact (also referred to as your agent, representative or patient advocate) to act on your behalf. The power of attorney doesn't necessarily state what type of treatment or procedure you want (or don't want) to receive. You can leave those decisions to your agent if you feel comfortable doing so. However, it is recommended that you have both documents - in some states, you can combine the two into one form. Making a healthcare directive makes the process easier for your agent. He or she will have a better idea of what your wishes are because you have already set them out in your healthcare directive.

Choosing an Appropriate Healthcare Proxy

The thought of having someone else make your healthcare decisions for you can be a scary one. That is why you should consider carefully who you name as your agent in this regard. It should be someone you trust and someone who cares about you and your welfare, who will make decisions in your best interests and who is at least 18 years of age. It should also be someone who is able and willing to act in this capacity - be sure to discuss it with the person you choose before designating them as your agent. While there is no reason for your agent to live in the same town or even the same state, naming someone who is close at hand makes more sense. He/she may have to act on your behalf for weeks, months, even years - this will be made more difficult if your agent has to travel some distance to ensure that your wishes are being carried out.